ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER.-OCTOBER 20, 1859.



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

ALEXANDRIA:

THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 20, 1859.

The Insurrection at Harper's Ferry, was a brief but sharp affair. The promptness of the authorities, civil and military, and the gallantry of the U. S. soldier's and the volunteers and citizens, suppressed it effectually. It was a wild, and wicked plot, conducted by desperadoes and fanatics-who, whatever mere animal courage they may have displayed, showed that they were destitute of judgment, discretion, or even common sense.

We publish, to-day, an interesting and authentic history of the whole affair-its origin, design, progress, and suppressioncopied from the Baltimore American.

Deserved praise is bestowed everywhere upon Gov. Wise, for his whole action in this matter.

He remained at Harper's Ferry, in consultation with Mr. Ould, the U. S. Attorney for the District of Columbia, in relation to the action that will be taken in the case of the rioters who have been captured. The rumor that the rioters have stolen a large amount of government funds, is untrue.

The insurrection quelled, now let the civil tribunals act, firmly, fearlessly, and "according to law."

The New York Herald, as appropos of the Harper's Ferry affair, speaks of a very significent passage in one of Gerrit Smith's letters, published a month or two ago, in which he speaks of the folly of attempting to strike the shackles off the slaves by the force of moral sussion or legal agitation, and predicts that the next movement made in the direction of negro emancipation, would be an insurrection in the South. If this is the first act in his programme, it is to be hoped that he has been taught a lesson that will prevent the use of his wealth in such schemes of philanthropy in the future.

The Buffalo Express reports the receipts of wheat, by Lake Erie, at that port, during the first week in October, at 1,355,530 bushels. This far exceeds the receipts of an entire month in any year until September, 1855, with the single exception of the famine year of 1848.

On Monday, a boy in New York, while on his way to the Park Bank, was robbed of \$2,800 in Eastern bills belonging to his employer, J. Frost, a broker. The robber dashed a quantity of spirits of turpentine into the boy's face, and then seizing the ney, escaped.

Dr. Jewett has left with the Boston (Mass.) Traveller, an ounce or two of fine starch, extracted from only eigh thorse chestnuts, picked up in the street. The experiment shows this nut to be so abundant in starch that it may readily be turned to valuable account.

The Fire Department of New York, had its great triennial celebration on Monday .-It turned out in full force-some hundred and twenty companies, numbering probably, six thousand men.

Yesterday was the 78th anniversary of the surrender of the British army, under Lord Cornwallis, to the combined armies of America and France, commanded by Gen. Washington and Count Rochambeau.

Eli Wainwright Butler, well known in New York as the "blue man," died in London of congestion of the brain, on tue 24th

The State of California contributes one thousand dollars annually towards the completion of the Washington National Monu-

We have received the October number of the Southern Literary Messenger. It is a very interesting number.

Wm. M. Simms, has been appointed postmaster at Wilderness, Spottsylvania county, Va., vice Amanda Wharton, resigned.

There were fifteen deaths in the Charity Hospital, in New Orleans, last week.

The obituary notice, to which a correspondent refers, was published entire, just as it was sent to the office for publication. Will a friend who writes on the subject of obitusry notices, please furnish us with his name

and address, that we may send him a letter? Later from Buenos Ayres.

New York, Oct. 18 .- Advices have been received from Buenos Ayres to the 25th of August, but are unimportant. The previous report of the appearance of the Argentine squadron off Buenos Ayres, and exchanging a shot with the Buenos Ayres steamer, is confirmed

A Montevideo letter states that a forgery of six millions worth of land had been discovered there, and that the forger had been arrested. He proved to be the captain of a Spanish vessel plying between that portand Rio. The discovery of the fraud had serv-ed to unsettle business affairs and create a great run upon the banking house of Senor

Mr. Henderson, the British charge at Paraguay, had demanded his passports in consequence of the Camstad affair not having been satisfactorily settled.

The Episcopal Convention.

ERMYOND, Oct. 18 .- In the House of Depaties long reports were made from the Committees on Canons and the General Theological Seminary.

The House refused to entertain a resolu tion fixing a day for the final adjournment.

A resolution was adopted appointing a committee to inquire into the expediency of effecting a severance between the General ion and the General Seminary.

The order of the day, the resolution relatang to religious toleration in the island of Cuba and after a long and able debate, recommitted.

The House of Bishops nominated for Missionary Bishop of the Northwest, Rev. Jacob L. Clark, of Martford, (Conn.) and for the Southwest, Rev. Henry G. Lay, of Huntsville, (Alabama.)

Letter from Middleburg.

Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette. MIDDLEBURG, VA., Oct. 18 .- Young Men's CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION .- This Association met on Saturday night, at 71 o'clock, in the Lecture Room, B. P. Noland, President, in the chair. The meeting opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Nourse, of Leesburg. On nuotion of Dr. Broun, the Literary Committee were instructed to report at the next meeting. On motion of R. W. N. Noland, section 3rd of article 2nd of the Constitution was amended, and now reads-"Life members may be constituted by the payment of ten dollars (in money or books,) subject to the restrictions and qualifications of the 1st and 2nd sections of this article."

In my former communication I gave you a list of the President and Vice Presidents. The following are the other officers, viz: Dr. J. C. Broun, Corresponding Secretary; John H. McGinn, Recording Secretary William H. Adams, Treasurer, and John T Cline, Librarian.

Standing Committee.-Lloyd Noland, Hamilton Rogers, Dr. Thomas Boyle, Dr. Crooks, L. Scanland, A. M. Smith, Howard Rector, Howard Gibson, R. C. McGinn, R. W. Christie, R. B. McCormick, and Hugh T. Swart.

The Association adjourned to meet on next Saturday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

Preaching.—The Rev. Mr. Nourse, of Leesburg, preached on Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock, in the Cemetery Church, and at night in the Presbyterian Lecture Room.— His discourse in the morning was well haniled, and bespoke deep historical research.

UNION PRAYER MEETING .- The interest in this meeting is unabated. J. R. Tucker, esq., conducted the meeting on Sunday evening. Rev. Mr. Kennedy, of the American Tract Society, addressed the meeting. To Mr. Tucker we are deeply indebted for his various addresses at these meetings, containing instructive, entertaining, and practical lessous upon the subject of Religion, presented in a familiar, but, at the same argumentative and conclusive style.

QUARTERLY MEETING M. E. CHURCH. nuarterly meeting is now in progress at nion. It commenced on Saturday, and is expected to continue during the week.

Letter from Fairfax County.

Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette. FAIRFAX Ct. House, Oct. 17, 1859 .- During the past week we have been favored with charming weather, which has enabled our farmers to improve their time, and progress rapidly with their Fall work. Yesterday, lowever, proved a very inclement day, and, being the monthly Court, prevented many from paying their regular visit to our town. thus making the attendance unusually small. The Court was occupied in hearing and deciding motions. The appeal and suggestion docket was called through, but no contested cases of importance decided. Thirty-one deeds have been received at the Clerk's office since the last term, and were admitted to record.

The general health of the county is good, though there has been considerable sickness. In our own neighborhood it is more healthy than during the past week. The death of Mrs. S. L. Hoag, which occurred on Thursday evening last, has drawn towards the bereaved family the sympathy of our community. Her remains were accompanied to the grave on Saturday by a large number of elatives and friends.

The announcement of Jas. Thrift, esq., as candidate for the next Sheriffalty, gave great satisfaction yesterday to his numerous riends. John Powell, esq., is a candidate for the same office.

Extensive preparations are being made for on Tuesday next. The general interest felt in the matter, with the well-established reputation of those having it in charge, guarantee success. At night there will be a display of fire-works, which will be something new to our people, so a large crowd may be anticipated.

Your remarks relative to the re-election of Judge Tyler, find a cordial endorsement from the citizens generally. His courteous manner, his impartial action, love of justice, combined with his legal learning, have made for him hosts of friends in Fairfax. H.

The Effects of Smoking. The remarkable research made by M Souisson upon the danger of smoking, has attracted the notice of the Academie, and has been rewarded with high praise. The horrors hitherto unknown or unacknowledged, with which smokers are threatened, nay more, convicted by M. Bouisson, are sufficient upon bare anticipation to ruin the revenue and the pipe makers also. Cancer in the mouth, M. Bouisson declares to have grown so frequent from the use of tobacco that it now forms one of the most dreaded diseases in the hospitals, and at Montpelier. where M. Bouisson resides, the operation of its extraction forms the principal practice of the surgeons there. In a short period of time, from 1845 to 1859, M. Bouisson himself performed sixty-eight operations for cancer in the lips at Hospital Saint Eloi. The writers on cancer previous to our day, mention the rare occurrence of the disease in the lips, and it has therefore become evident that it must have increased of late years in proportion with the smoking of tobacco. M. Bouisson proves this fact by the relative increase in the French duties on tobacco which, in 1812, brought an annual amount of twenty-five millions, and now give a revenue of one hundred and thirty millions; almost that attained by the duties on wines and spirits, and far beyond that rendered by those on sugar. M. Bouisson remarks, justly or not, that "this figure, extravagant as it may appear, fades into insignificance before that attained by the British tax, which, according to Dr. Seymour, amounts to a fabulous sum, in a country where boys smoke from five o'clock in the afternoon till three o'clock in the morning, and where children of ten years old are known to consume as many as forty cigars in a day! The use of tobacco rerely, however, pro

duces lip cancer in youth. Almost all Bouleson's patients had passed the age of forty. In individuals of the humbler classes who smoke short pipes and tobacco of inferior quality, the disease is more frequent than with the rich, who smoke cigars or long pipes. It becomes evident, therefore, that it is owing more to the constant applieation of heat to the lips than to the inhal ing of the nicatine, that the disease is generated. With the Orientals, who are careful to maintain the coolness of the mouthpiece by the transmission of the smoke through perfumed water, the disease is unknown.

M. Bouisson, whose earnestness in the cause does him the utmest credit, advises a general crusade to be preached by the doctors of every country against the immoderate use of tobacco, as being the only means of exterminating the babit; because, although the most powerful sovereigns have been powerless to prevent it-although Sultan Amurah threatened in vain to cut off the noses of those who smoked, and Peter the Great vowed direct yougeance against all smokers, and even the thundary of the Vatican have been hurled against them in July, there is one thing which mankind holds in trace. corror than a noseless face, or even an exommunizated soul-and that is an untimely death. Let young men be once impress with this truth, and the "Art of Smoking," which one of our best authors has lately extolled as the finest of all the fine arts, will soon he set aside and forgotten .- London Paper.

The Insurrection at Harper's Ferry.

ITS ORIGIN, PROGRESS, & SUPPRESSION. The principal originator of the insurrecion, and the chief leader in its short but bloody existence, was undoubtedly Captain John Brown, whose connection with the scenes of violence and border warfare in Kansas, then made his name familiarly notorious to the whole country. Captain Brown first made his appearance in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry more than a year ago, accompanied by his two sons, the whole party assuming the name of Smith. They inquired about land in the vicinity, made investigations as to the probability of finding ores, and for some time they boarded at Sandy Hook, one mile east of Harper's Ferry. After an absence of some months, they re-appeared in the vicinity, and the elde Brown rented or leased a farm on the Mary land side, about four miles from Harper's Ferry. They bought a number of picks and spades, and thus confirmed the belief that they intended to mine for ores. They were seen frequently in and about Harper's Ferry. but no suspicion seems to have existed that "Bill Smith" was Captain Brown, or that he intended embarking in a movement so desperate and extraordinary. Yet the development of the plot leaves no doubt that his visits to the Ferry, and his lease of the farm, were all parts of his preparation for an in-

cessful in exterminating slavery in Maryland and Western Virginia.

Captain Brown's chief aid was John E. Cook, a comparatively young man, who has resided in and near Harper's Ferry for some years. He was first employed in tending a lock on the Canal. He afterwards taught school on the Maryland side, and after a brief residence in Kansas, where it is supposed that he became acquainted with Brown, returned to the Ferry and married there. He was regarded as a man of some intelligence, known to be anti-slavery, but not so iolent in the expression of his opinions as to excite any suspicions. These two men, with Brown's two sons, were the only white men connected with the insurrection, that had been seen about the Ferry. All were brought by Capt. Brown from a distance, and nearly all had been with him in Kansas.

surrection, which he supposed was to be suc-

The first active movement in the insurrection was made about half-past 10 o'clock on Sunday night. Wm. Williams, watchman on Harper's Ferry bridge, whilst walking across towards the Maryland side, was seized by a number of men, who said he was their prisoner, and must come with them. He recognized Brown and Cook among the men, and knowing them, treated the matter as a joke; but enforcing silence, they conducted im to the Armory, which he found already in their possession. He was retained till after daylight, and then discharged. The watchman who was to relieve Williams at midnight, found the bridge lights out, and immediately was seized. Supposing it an attempt at robbery, he broke away, and his pursuers stumbling over the track, he es-

caped. The next appearance of the insurrectionists was at the house of Col. Lewis Washington, a large farmer and slave owner, living about four miles from the Ferry. A party, headed by Cook, proceeded there, roused Col. W., and told him he was a prisoner. They also seized all the slaves near the house, took a carriage and horse, and a large wagon with two horses. When Col. Washington saw Cook, he immediately recognized him as a man who had called on him some mouths previous, to whom he had exhibited some valuable arms in his possession, including an antique sword presented by Frederick the Great to General Washington, and a pair of pistols presented by Lafayette to Washington, both heir-looms in the family. Before leaving, Cook invited Col. Washington to a trial of skill at shooting, and exhibited coniderable certainty as a marksman he made his visit on Sunday night, he alluded to his previous visit, and the courtesy with which he had been treated, regretting the necessity which made it his duty to ar-rest Col. W. He, however, took advantage of the knowledge he obtained by the former visit, to carry off all the Colonel's valuable collection of arms, which he did not re-obtain until after the final defeat of the insurrec-

From Col. Washington's they proceeded with him a prisoner in his carriage, and twelve of his negroes in the wagon, to the house of Mr. Allstadt, another large farmer on the same road. Mr. Allstadt and his son, a lad of sixteen, were taken prisoners, all their negroes within reach forced to join the movement, and they returned to the Armory at the Ferry. All these movements seem to have been made without exciting the slightest alarm in the town, nor did the de tention of Capt. Phelps' train, at the upper end of the town, attract attention. It was not until the town thoroughly waked up and found the bridge guarded by armed men. and a guard stationed at all the avenues, that the people found they were prisoners. A panic appears to have immediately ensued and the number of the insurrectionists at once magnified from fifty, which was probably their greatest force, including the slaves forced to join, to from five to six hundred. In the meantime, a number of the workmen, knowing nothing of what had occurred, entered the Armory, and were instantly taken prisoners, until at one time they had not less than sixty men confined. Among those thus entrapped, were Armistead Ball, Chief Draughtsman of the Armory, Benj. Mills. Master of the Armory, and J. E. P. Daingerfield, Paymaster's Clerk. These three gentlemen were imprisoned in the engine iouse, which afterwards became the chief fortress of the insurgents, and were not released until after the final assault. The workmen were imprisoned in a building farther down the yard, and were rescued by the brilliant Zouave dash made by the railroad company's men, who came down from

Martineburg.

This was the condition of things at daylight, about which time Capt. Cook with two white men, and accompanied by thirty slaves, and taking with them Col. Washington's large wagon, went over the bridge and struck up the mountain road toward Pennsylvania. It was then believed that the large wagon was used to convey away the Paymaster's safe, containing \$17,000 in government funds, and also that it was filled with Minie rifles taken out to supply other bands in the mountains who were to come down upon Harper's Ferry in overwhelming force. These suppositions both proved untrue, as neither money

nor arms were disturbed. As the day advanced, and the news spread round, and people came into the Ferry, the first demonstrations of resistance were made to the insurrectionists. A guerilla warfare commenced, chiefly led on by a man named Chambers whose house commanded the Armory yard. The colored man named Havward, railroad porter, was shot early in the morning for refusing to join the movement. Next man shot was Joseph Burley, a citizen of Harper's Ferry. He was shot whilst standing in his own door. About this time He was coming into the town on horse-back, carrying a gun, when he was shot from the Armory, receiving a wound of which he died during the day. He was a graduate of West Point, and greatly respected in the neighbor. hood for his high character and noble quali

The inserrectioniets at this time finding disposition to resist them, had withdrawn nearly all within the Armory grounds, ing only a guard on the bridge. About noon the Charlestown troops, under command of Gol. Bobert W. Baylor, arrived, crossing the Potomac river some distance up

they made a gallant dash across the bridge, a discussion of all sorts of terrible rumors. clearing it of the insurrectionists who retreated rapidly down toward the Armory. In this movement one of the insurrectionists, named Wm. Thompson, was taken prisoner. The Shepherdstown troops next arrived, marching down the Shenandoah side and joining the Charlestown forces at the bridge. from the ground. A dead stillness surroun-A desultory exchange of shots followed, one ded the building, and except that now and of which struck Mr. Fontaine Beckham, then a man might be seen peeping from the Mayor of the town and agent of the Railroad Company, in the breast, passing entirely through his body, the ball, a large elongated slug, making a dreadful wound. He died almost immediately. Mr. Beckham was sons within, and the amount of resistance rence and Osawattamie was destroyed by fire to be apparent from them that he was proposed. ment whilst approaching the water station. not be used without endangering the safety His assailant, one of Brown's sons, was shot almost immediately, but managed to get back to the engine-house, where his dead body

was found the next day.

The murder of Mr. Beckham excited the from the bridge he fell into the water, and was again riddled with balls.

At this time a general charge was made Armory gate by the Charlestown and Shepherdstown troops and the Ferry people. From behind the Armory wall, a fusilade was kept up and returned by the insurrectionists | ed they were not accepted. from the armory buildings. Whilst this was going on, the Martinsburg levies arrived at the upper end of the town, and entering the Armory grounds by the rear, made an attack from that end. This force was largely composed of the railroad employees, gathered from the tonnage trains at Martinsburg. and their attack was generally spoken of a showing the greatest amount of fighting pluck exhibited during the day. Dashing on, firing and cheering, and gullantly led by Captain Alburtis, they carried the building in which the Armory men were imprisoned, and released the whole of them. They were however but poorly armed, some with pistols and others with shot guns, and when they cane within range of the engine house. where the clife of the insurrectionists were gathered and were exposed to their rapid and dexterous use of Sharp's rifles, they were forced to fall back, suffering pretty severely. Conductor Evan Dorsey of Baltimore was mortally wounded, and Conductor George Richardson received a wound from which he died during the day. Several others were wounded, among them a son of Dr. Murphy, of Harper's Ferry.

A guerilla warfare was maintained during

the rest of the day, resulting in the killing of three of the insurgents and the wounding of a fourth. One of them crawled out through a culvert leading into the Potomac, and attempted to cross to the Maryland side, whether with a view of escaping or of conveying information to Cook's party, was not known. He was shot whilst crossing the river, and fell dead on the rocks. An adventurous lad waded out and secured his Sharp's rifle, and the body was afterwards of his pockets was found a captain's commission, drawn up in full form, declaring the bearer, Cant. Lehman, held that command under Major General Brown! A light mulatto was also shot just outside the Armory gate. The ball went through and through his throat, tearing away the great arteries, and killing him almost instantly. His name was not known, but he is one of the free negroes who came with Captain Brown. His body was left exposed in the street up to noon yesterday, exposed to every indignity that could be heaped upon it by the excited populace. At this time a tall powerful man, the breast. He was captured, taken into the quelled, was turned over in a dying condition to the United States authorities. man was shot in the Arsenal yard.

During the afternoon a sharp little took place on the Shenandoah side of the town. The insurrectionists had also seized Hall's rifle works, and a party of their assailants found their way in through the mill race and dislodged them. In this rencountre it is said that three of the insurrec tionists were killed, but we found but one dead body, that of a negro on that side of the city. Night by this time had come on the steadiness of the marines, escaped injuand active operations ceased. Guards were placed around the Armory, and every precau-

tion taken to prevent escapes.

At 10 o'clock on Monday night; the train with the Baltimore military and United States marines arrived at Sandy Hook, where they waited for the arrival of Col. Lee, deputised by the War Department to take command. The reporters found the bridge in possession of the military, and entered the besieged and beleagured town without difficulty, the occasional report of a gun or the singing noise of a Sharp's rifle ball, warning them that it was advisable to keep out wounded prisoner. They found him a large exceedingly athletic man, a perfect Sampson in appearance. He was in a small room. filled with excited armed men, who more than once threatened to shoot him where he was, groaning with pain, but answering with composure and apparent willingness every question in relation to the foray in which he was engaged. He said he was a native of Connecticut, but had lately lived in Kansas, where he knew Captain Brown. He has also served in the United States Army. The sole object of the attempt was to give the ne groes freedom, and Captain Brown had rep resented that as soon as they seized the Armory the negroes would soon flock to them, by thousands, and they would have force enough to accomplish their purposes. He believed that the freeing of the negroes was a proper purpose, one for which he would sacrifice his life, but thought that Captain Brown had been greatly deceived in relation to the movement. He said preparations had been making for some months for the movement, but that the whole force consisted of seventeen white men and five free negroes. This statement was repeated without variation by all the prisoners with whom we conversed. They all agreed as to the number in the movement, and as to its objects, which some of them called the work of philanthropy Lewis Leary, the negro shot at the rifle mill, stated before he died that he enlisted with Captain Brown for the insurrection at

a fuir beld in Lorraine county, Ohio, and received money from him to pay his expenses. They all came down to Chambersburg, Pa., and from there travelled across the country to Brown's farm. The night passed without serious alarms. but not without excitament. The marines marched over immediately after the arrival of convinced that he had been badly treated Col. Lee, and were stationed within the Armory grounds, so as to completely surround and had a right to complain. the engine house. Ocasional shots were fired by the country volunteers—what for, was not understood, but there was only one return fire from the insurgents. Fige broken tele-graph was soon repaired through the eyertions of Superintendents Westervelt Talcott, who accompanied the expedition,

representatives" abundant employment. There was no finding say bed, and day light was awaited with anxiety. Its carliest glimpses were availed of to survey the scene. A visit to the different localities in which the corpses of the insurrectionists were lying mory Paymaster. The most important papers stark and bloody, a peep, close or far off, ac-cording to the courage of the observer, at the of by Col. Lee, on behalf of the government.

and marching down the Maryland side to "Malakoff" of the insurgents, was the es-

and no doubt the most defensible building in the Armory. It has dead brick walls on three sides, and on the fourth, large doors, with window-sashes above, some eight feet nearly closed centre door, or a dog's nose of Col. Washington, Mr. Dangerfield, Mr. Ball and other citizens, who they still held prisoners. The doors and walls of the building had been pierced for rifles, but it was evident that from these holes no range could posed to be terms of capitulation. The continuance of the preparations for assault show-Shortly after seven o'clock, Lieut, J. E. B.

Stuart, of the 1st Cavalry, who was acting as aid for Col. Lee, advanced to parley with the beseiged, Samuel Strider, esq., an old those previously demanded, which were substantially: "That he should be permitted to their prisoners with them; that they should proceed unpursued to the second toll-gate, when they would free their prisoners. The they would fight if they could not escape." Of course this was refused and Lieut, Stuart and urged a surrender. The expostulation earnest, and the coolness of the Lieutenant warm praise.

At this moment the interest of the two squads, were ready for a dash at the hausted all argument with the determined Lieut, Green advanced in two lines on each out, "There's one surrenders-give hammers attempted to batter down the door. night he spoke freely with Colonel stripped of a portion of its clothing. In one The door swung and swayed, but appeared to be secured with a rope, the spring of had lost one in Kansas and two here-he which deadened the effect of the blows .- had not pressed them to join him in this ex-Failing thus to obtain a breach, the marines pedition, but he did not regret their losswere ordered to fall back, and twenty of they had "died in a glorious cause." them took hold of a ladder, some forty feet long and advancing at a run brought it with house during the firing on Monday, and at tremendous power against the door. At the the moment of the final attack, was a very ward in a slanting position. The marines of combat, they had to risk the balls of their rine in the front fell; the firing from the in- the prisoners, at the suggestion of Col. Washliberate aim, and for the moment the resismory conducting some prisoners, it was said, excite the spectators to something like a to pour into Harper's Ferry, in all sorts of who are still wedded to to the old and bar and shot twice once in the few and some in named Aaron Stevens, came out from the Ar- tance was serious and desperate enough to

When the insurgents were brought out some dead, others wounded-they were swaved with tumultuous excitement, and ry, changed the current of feeling, and prolonged cheers took the place of howls and pert, of the marines, received a ball in the stomach and was believed to be fatally wounded; another received a slight flesh

wound in the face. The lawn in front of the engine house after the assault, presented a dreadful sight .-Lying on it were two bodies of men killed the previous day and found inside the house; of life, two others groaning in pain. One the Massachusetts Manufacturing Company, of the dead was Capt. Brown's son, Ottowa, at Chicopee, Mass. There were also tound of range of the Armory. Their first visit the wounded man his son Watson, whilst a quantity of United States ammunition, a was to the bedside of Aaron Stevens, the the father himself laid upon the grass a gory large number of spears (sharp iron bowiespectacle, his face and hair clotted

blood and a severe bayonet wound in his side. revived and talked carnestly to those about thing that might be needed. Thus proving him, defending his course and avowing that that the expedition was well provided, that

Q. Are you Captain Brown, of Kansas? A. I am sometimes called so. Q. Are you Osawattamie Brown? A. I tried to do my duty there. Q. What was your present object?

A. To free the slaves from bondage. Q. Were any other persons but those with you now, connected with the move- more perfect knowledge of the localities he

Q. Did you expect aid from the North? A. No; there was none connected with wagons were driven into the Armory yard the movement but those who came with me. Q. Did you expect to kill people in order

to carry your point.

A. I did not wish to do it, but you forced me to do it. Various questions of this kind were put to

Cantain Brown, which he answered clearly and freely, and seemed anxious to vindicate the Paymaster's department at the Armory. his course. He urged that he had the town A large amount of money was there, but it at his mercy, that he could have burned it and murdered its inhabitants, but did not .-He had treated the prisoners he had taken military, with the exception of the United with courtesy, and complained that he was States marines, who remained in charge of hunted down like a beast. He spoke of the the prisoners, left in the various trains for killing of his son, which he alleged was done home. An immense train brought the Balwhilst he was bearing a flag of truce, and timore troops, accompanied by the Frederick seemed very anxions for the safety of the troops to the junction, home, with that freewounded son. Altogether his conversation dom from accident or detention that is a bore the impress of a conviction that what- great characteristic of the Baltimore and ever he had done to free slaves was right, and that in the war in which he was engaged he was entitled to be treated with all the res pect of a prisoner of war. He seemed fully

When first brought out he was supposed to be mortally wounded, and he himself said he was dying. An examination of his wounds proved them to be not necessarily fatel, and he afterwards expressed a desire and the announcement that communication was opened with Baltimore gave the "press agraement under which the insurrectionists In his pockets were found nearly ment." four hundred dollars in gold, which was committed to the care of Dr. Murphy, the Ar-

Captain John Brown, the commander and of various persons in deflerent States at the mouth of the bridge. Firing a volley tablished order of sight-seeing, varied with instigator of this most singular project, has embraced in the papers found, as being we been known by the name of "Osawattamie posted in regard to his plans and movement The building in which the insurgents had Brown," in which character he obtained made their stand, was the fire engine house, quite a notoriety throughout the country, as to be doubted that the conspiracy of who one of the leaders of the Free State party in he was the head and front had an extension Kansas. He was the hero of fifty guerilla organization in various States. fights in the vicinity of Osawattamie, in one of which his son Frederick Brown was killed. His skill and bravery in this species of war- ing at Harper's Ferry, or its vicinity, we

fare was undisputed. The two sons who were engaged with him in the Harper's Ferry invasion, were also slightly protruding, there was no sign of with him in his Kansas fights, Ottowa Jones, life, much less of hostility, given. Various especially, figured extensively with his fathopinions were given as to the number of per- er in Kansas, and his residence between Law- for aid in case of necessity. It is also an without arms and was exposed only for a mo- they would be able to offer. Cannon could by the pro-slavery mea on the same day that ised instant extensive aid from abroad without arms and was exposed only for a mohis brother was killed.

Beside Captain Brown, the prisoners taken are his son, who is seriously wounded in the abdomen and not likely to live; Edwin Coption.—Wash. Star of gesterday after puck, who belongs to lowa, and a negro named Shields Green, who came from Pittspeople, and the cry was immediately made to be had, and that without opening the door burg, to join Brown. The stories of all these bring out the prisoner Thompson. He was they would be shooting in the dark. The men are precisely the same; they agree as to brought out on the bridge and shot down; murder of the prisoners held was thought the direct for the prisoner held. murder of the prisoners held, was thought the object they proposed to accomplish and by many to be determined upon, and then a the number of parties in the movement .some appearance of life still remaining he light to the death as an ending of their des- Young Brown in answer to a question said perate attempt. Whilst people thus looked and speculated, the door was thrown open ted with the movement—thus differing with down the street from the bridge towards the and one of prisoners was sent out with a his father on this point. Coppuck, the other flag of truce, and delivered what was sup-posed to be terms of capitulation. The con-shrewd than the others. He said he did not wish to join the expedition, and when asked, gave a reply which showed the influence Brown had over him. He said: "Ah! you gentlemen don't know Captain Brown, when he calls for us we never think of refusing to come."

and respectable citizen, bearing a flag of truce. They were received at the door by the insurrectionists, but it is not believed that Capt. Cook. Lieut. Stuart demanded an un- they were there willingly. Indeed Brown's conditional surrender, only promising them expectations as to the slaves running to him, protection from immediate violence, and trial was entirely disappointed. None seem to by law. Capt. Brown refused all terms but have come to him willingly, and in most cases they were forced to desert their masters .-But one instance in which a slave made a march out with his men and arms, taking public appearance with arms in his hands, is A negro who had been sharply used related. by one of the town people, when he found he had a pike in his hand, used his "brief soldiers were then at liberty to pursue and authority" to arrest the citizen and have him taken to the Armory.

The citizens imprisoned by the insurrec-

pressed upon Brown his desperate position, | tionists, all testify to their lenient treatment. They were neither tied nor insulted, and, bethough beyond ear-shot was evidently very youd the outrage of restricting their liberty, were not ill-used Captain Brown was aland the courage of his aged flag bearer, won ways courteous to them, and at times assured them they should not be injured. He explained his purposes to them, and whilst was intense. The volunteers were arranged he had the workmen in confinement, made all around the building, cutting off escape an abolition speech to them. Colonel Washin every direction. The marines divided in lington speaks of him as a man of extraordinary nerve. He never blanched during the door. Finally, Lieut. Stuart, having ex- assault, though he admitted during the night that escape was impossible, and Capt. Brown, walked slowly from the door, would have to die. When the door was bro-Immediately the signal for attack was given, ken down, one of his men cried out "I surand the marines, headed by Col. Harris and render." The Captain immediately cried side the door. Two powerful fellows sprang quarter," and at the same moment, fired his between the lines and with heavy sledge own rifle at the door. During the previous ington and referred to his sons. He said he

The position of the prisoners in the engine second blow it gave way, one leaf falling in- trying one. Without any of the incentives immediately advanced to the breach, Major friends, but happily they all escaped. At Russell and Lieut. Green leading. A ma- the moment when the doors were broken in, terior was rapid and sharp, they fired with de- ington, threw up their hands, so that it might be seen they were not combatants. During the morning, armed men contined

and shot twice, once in the face, and once in pitch of frenzy. The next moment the ma- costume and with every variety of arms. rines poured in, the firing ceased, and the Over two hundred men came in on horseback tavern, and after the insurrection had been work was done, whilst the cheers rang from and probably there were from one thousand every side, the general feeling being that to twelve hundred men assembled there .-the marines had done their part admirably. The desire to inflict summary vengeance was exhibited in the strongest manner, and the vindictive feeling existing found one mode greeted with execrations, and only the pre- of expression not at all commendable. The cautions that had been taken saved them body of one of Brown's party shot in the from immediate execution. The crowd, river the previous day, was dislodged from nearly every man of which had a gun, the rock on which it fell and came floating down. As it passed down toward the bridge

cries of "shoot them," "shoot them," rang from every side. The appearance of the liberated prisoners, all of whom, through riddled with balls. During Tuesday morning, one of Colonel Washington's negroes came in and reported that Cook was in the mountains only three execrations. In the assault, private Rup-miles off. About the same time some shots were said to have been fired from the Maryland hills, and a rapid fusitade was returned from Harper's Ferry. The Independent Greys, of Baltimore, immediately started on a with two wagons loaded with arms and ammunition, found at Capt. Brown's house. The arms consisted of boxes filled with Sharp's three wounded men, one just at the last gasp rifles, pistols, &c., all bearing the marks of

scouting expedition, and in two hours returned knives fixed on a pole, a terrible looking weapon) intended for the use of the negroes, A short time after he was brought out he with spades, pick axes, shovels, and every he had done only what was right. He re- a large party of men were expected to be plied to questions substantially as follows: armed, and that abundant means had been provided to meet all expenses. How all these supplies were got up to his farm without attracting observation, is not known .-They are supposed to have been brought through Pennsylvania.

The Greys pursued Cook so closely that they secured part of his arms, but with his was enabled to evade capture. On their arrival at the Ferry with the enemy's spoils, they were greeted with hearty cheers. The and given into the custody of the Govern ment. As everybody else, however, who could lay his hand on a Sharpe's rifle considered it legitimate spoil, why should not the Greys have a claim on their valuable

capture. The insurrectionists did not attempt to rob was untouched.

Perfect order having been restored, the Ohio railroad. - Balt, Amer.

PAPERS FOUND ON BROWN .-- The Government have received the papers found on the person and in the value of Ossawattamie Brown. From all we have been able to gather with reference to their character, these papers disclose that he kept a daily journal, in which he set forth the details of his transactions; which show his purchase of arms in large quantities, and ammunition and stores to five and to be tried by his country. In of all kinds necessary to the success of an his pockets a considerable number of papers extensive insurrection—field spy-glasses, of all kinds necessary to the success of an were found among which were the articles of picks and shovels for throwing up temporary fortifications, calls, or boatswain's whistles of acted, and what purported to he a schedule for the establishment of "provisional govern- being heard at a long distance, (which are supposed to have been intended for assembling his bands or warning then of danger,) were among these stores. The Whistles, as per bill found in his effects, were made Philadelphia some of them were found in his valise. We understand that the names

From the tenor of his papers it is now a

There is said to be nothing in the parfound showing that negroes or others bel-

particeps criminis before the fact in Brown conspiracy.

Among other things embraced in batch of papers are said to be the name various persons upon whom he might rela

as the result proves failed him There can now be no doubt that his aim was to create a general servile insu

WHAT WILL BE DONE WITH THEY W. apprehend that the President has directed through Mr. Ould, that the rioters captured at Harper's Ferry shall be as soon as tone ble delivered over to the civil author Virginia for trial, together with all the timony in the hands of the United States thorities, civil and military. It is und stood that the facts involved do not warrant holding them on a charge of high treasur against the United States, under while charge it was generally believed vesterds that Mr. Ould had been instructed to bring them to trial.—Wash. Star of yesterday.

Russia and Schamyl.

The latest news from St. Petersburgh and tained the particulars of the capture. Schamyl. True to his antecedents he refuse to surrender so long as there was a possible of his resisting his enemies. His men flags bravely to the last, only 47 remaining alaof the 400 who surrounded him when the a tack commenced.
Some sympathy has been expressed

Schamyl and his countrymen by those wh regard them as the victims of Eussian and bition and love of conquest. New ever true-hearted person cannot but feel that it Circussians and their leader have proved devotedly attached to their country, and that as patriots they have fought long and earnestiv for what they prize so highly—their freedom and their religion. It must be remembered however, that after all they are hardly ha civilized, that they are Mohamedans, and that their chief was a fanatic believing that he received yearly a revelation from Heaven Notwithstanding, therefore, whatever feeling is called forth by the brave manner in while the Circassians have opposed the Russians it cannot be denied that it is far better that Russia should rule the Caucasus than that it should be governed by the wildhordes that cover its hills. It is far better that Christianity and civilization should have hold there than that Mahomedanism and barbarity should be supreme. The time la passed in which Russia was regarded as on ly a semi-civilized country. Few countries have made greater progress during the present century than she has. Her gover ment is no longer what it was when Cather ine was Empress. No court in Europe now sets a better example than that of St. Peter burgh. In private life the conduct of the present Emperor, as was that of his predecesor, is irreproachable. He has proved be claim to be regarded as an able and enligh ened sovereign, by his determination to enact cipate the serfs. To have resolved up such a measure, knowing how much opport tion he would have to encounter, proved as only his desire to benefit his country—to re move one of the most repulsive relies of but barism but that he is one who is gue ed by what he believes to be right Although there may be many of the nobility barous system by which their country was formerly governed, it is now man the Russian government is working carr ly in the cause of civilization, and that when ever the standard of the Czar is carried in regions peopled by wild and savage horde it will be followed by results in which the civilized world must rejoice. The religion the Greek Church may differ materially free that to which Protestants are attached, but it contains the great and fundamental detrines of Christianity, and in a war between the Cross and the Crescent, the sympathies of the civilized nations must generally be with

the former. - N. Y. Courier. Another Fatal Duel in California

At about 7 o'clock on the morning of the 10th September, a duel was fought, at a plant shout five miles from San Andreas, between Dr. Preston Goodwin and Col. Wm. Jet Gatewood. Weapons used, rifles, distan-40 yards. At the first fire Dr. Goodwin ! mortally wounded, and died about two hour afterwards. The Hon. W. T. Lewis and Major Glenn, for Dr. Goodwin, and Cap-Pope and Martin Rowan for Col. Gase wood, acted as "friends." The telegrap ic account of this murder says that principles displayed great bravery and gen tlemanly deportment." The preliminaris were all arranged, and the parties ready f position by 7 o'clock, A. M. The princ pals are reported to have both appears cool, and to have exchanged courtesies at the moment of taking positions assigned by the seconds. The word was given thus you ready? Fire! one, two, three." interrogative part of the sentence, each swered "I am." At the moment that word "three was about to be articulated both sprung the triggers of their rifles Dr. Goodwin's hung fire, and he lost his sh Mr. Gatewood's shot struck Goodwin in the abdomen, ranging obliquely and downward

passing out at the hip.
Immediately upon Dr. Goodwin's fal Mr. Gatewood advanced toward him extening his hand, and remarking, "Dr. I am s ry that this affair has terminated so transcript, indeed." To which the Doctor replie "I am glad to know that you acted like gentleman." Gatewood thanked him for h kind remark, and left the field in compan with his surgeon.

Both parties were Democratic politicians the deceased a Lecomptonite and the suryor an anti-Lecomptonite. They quarrelprior to the late election, and engaged is melee. Goodwin was the challenging part and he paid the penalty of his act with life. Both gentlemen were highly esteen in the coummunity.

IMPORTANT DECISION .- During the session of the Circuit Court, which closed its label in Fredericksburg on last Saturday, July Coleman presiding, a point of law highl interesting and important to the business

community, was decided. The point arose in the suits of "Edwin Abbott vs. Roy Jones and others," and "Duff Green vs. the same." These were join actions, brought under the Virginia Statute upon two protested negotiable notes, draw: by the defendant Jones, and endersed third parties. At the preceding term of t Court, the endorsers not ploading, off judgments were entered as to them, but efendant plead usury and obtained a o tiquance. On the calling of the cases this term, his counsel offered the endorset against whom the office judgments had beet entered, as evidence to prove the usur consideration, and upon the admissibility

this evidence, the question arose, The causes were argued with great and research, by G. H. C. Rowe, esq., for the plaintiffs, and Messrs. Charles Hermion and Wm. A. Little, for the defendant and decide in favor of the plaintiffs .- Fred. News.

PLASTER. -250 tous Windsor Blue, for sale by WHEAT & BRO.